



**Socio-Economic Adjustment of  
The Knife-Industry Workers of  
RAMPUR (U.P.)**

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN THE PARTIAL  
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**UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF  
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This is to certify that Mr Mussarrat Ali Khan,  
Roll No. 74 SOM 20 has pursued his project under my  
supervision. His topic of study is "Socio-Economic  
Adjustment of the Knife-Industry workers of Rampur (U.P.)".

The data collected by him for this project are  
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## C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
<b>Preface</b>	<b><u>A</u></b>
Chapter one Introduction	1 - 12
Chapter two Method & Procedure	13- 17
Chapter Three Results	18- 34
Chapter Four Discussion & Conclusions	35- 37
Appexdix	<b>30 - 71</b>
Fact Finding Schedule	<b>72 - 79</b>

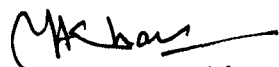
P R E F A C E

The knife workers of Rampur have upto now not been given any importance for a scientific and objective study. It is because this cottage industry has been totally ignored and discouraged by the authorities and the government. It is most unfortunate in a country where the traditional crafts should have got proper ~~XXXX~~ attention and patronage so that they could flourish and become a prestigious trade of the country.

This is the first humble attempt to bring forward the problems and aspirations of the craftsmen of this trade. As it is a pioneer work in this field, I hope it will be encouraged and appreciated. The lacknesses and weaknesses may be forgiven by considering the present researcher as a nominee in this field.

I thank my Supervisor, Dr. Mahmood Mustafa Siddiqi, Lecturer, Department of Sociology for guiding me and helping me at various stages of the present project.

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## CHAPTER - 1

### INTRODUCTION

India is basically an agricultural country. A majority of its population still resides in villages and the pattern of its society, in spite is rural which tries to maintain its self as self sufficient.

As such, it had always patronized cottage industry. Apart from this fact, a rural society or an agricultural society is always traditions-bound. Hence, it always patronizes traditional methods of artifact systems. It appreciates to protect and encourage as well as practice the ways and means continuing from the past. In ~~the~~ the past two hundred years India has passed through a transitional phase in the case of industrial development. The foreign rulers, on the one hand, encouraged heavy industries installed by the foreign capitalist and, on the other hand discouraged rather suppressed indigenous cottage industries. This attitude brought an abrupt change in the industrial set up of India. Heavy industry started flourishing in urban areas, or they suddenly usurped in forlorn lands with their own urban-life colonies, while the cottage industry started dwindling in towns and countryside. Such is the case with now slowly dying knife industry

There were days when once this industry was blooming with business. Expert artisans were engaged day and night and producing the varieties of knife pieces for consignments to various parts of the country. The production was so perfect that 'Rampur Knife' is still known by its name. These craftsmen in the pre-British period were also the makers of high class swords. In those days the most handy and efficient weapon was the sword itself but with the advancement of mechanisations it became obsolete and sword industry slowly and gradually declined. It also brought an impact on the knife industry too. Furthermore, the 'Rampur Knife' had also to compete in the market with the superior steel knives of Britain and Germany. As the cottage industry did not have that type of steel processing and tempering which the foreign knife did have, the bad days for the Rampur knife dawned and the industry started shrinking day by day. The able craftsman deserted the profession and absorbed themselves in alien profession. Those who have lesser profits persisted to their own traditional profession and later on those who did not have any other means of earning entered into the work shops of knife industry. This nature of the affair brought down the standard and quality of the products. But still the industry is lurking with the patronization of the local people and some other customers in town and cities of India.

It is also unfortunate that the knife industry has not drawn the attentions of planners, Government patronage, industrialists and such other agencies. Contrary to it, the restrictions of licence on manufacturer and business has further inarred the progress of this cottage industry. Small scale industrial loans, factory installation loans and other such benefits are not available for the craftsmen. Their problems and difficulties are continuing since long. There is no medium of communications between them and Government. It is because their problems has never attracted the attention of social scientists and social workers. If the nature of this cottage industry and affairs of the craft-men are objectively and scientifically brought forward it may lead to some solution of the problem and materialising of ways and means of organizing and developing this cottage industry. The problems of the knife industry workers are multifold. The raw material is not properly available to the workers. Tools which they used at the work are extremely primitive. The place of work is not the least suitable for work. The middleman is a constant trouble and fleecer of the knife producers. Knife production in many of the cases is not the exclusive supporter of the workers and their dependents. Rising prices and restrictions on manufacturer are vital discouragements. These and many other problems need the attention of social scientists.



This cottage industry has not yet scientifically studied by any student of social sciences. Probably it has not been considered to be an important field of study. This attitude is not very much healthy. This class of workers has got its own problems and its needs or serious attention so that the industry can have encouragement according to the national spirit and plan.

The knife industry is completely disorganised and unplanned. The worker do not have knowledge and impetus for improving their methods of productions. As they do not have proper and fruitful marketing prospects they are not able to meet the changing market demands. This ultimately results in poor social and economic life. They are also not able to realised the important of the licencing bar on their production mode. These all factors and many other adjustments are needed in the social and professional life of the knife industry workers so that they can prove and asset to home and cottage industry organisation.

The knife industry workers themselves realised that there are certain amenities and facilities which they aspire for their professional life. There are certain level of such aspirations which exist with certain scio-economic adjustments in this class workers. and individual belonging to that particular class have that type of aspiration.

As this cottage industry itself is not well organised the aspiration in general are some how or other are similar. And they are fixed on patronage of the Government and protection by the rules and acts governing the cottage industries. If these aspirations are fulfilled it is expected that this industry will stabilize itself and started heading towards progress and profits.

These facts have drawn our attention and have inspired us to work on a project for studying the problems relating to socio-economic adjustment of the knife industry workers. For this purpose we have planned to be objective and empirical in our study. We realised that there are no studies existing on this population of professional workers. So we have to do sufficient sorting out ourselves. We also aspect to do spade work for the forthcoming high level serious works.

#### ADJUSTMENT:

It is the process of behaviour by which men and other animal as well, maintain an equilibrium among their various needs or between their needs and the obstacles of their environments. A sequence of adjustment begin when a need is felt and ends when it is satisfied.

#### SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT:

Most people in many cultures want to be recognised and approved by their fellows. When a man is criticized,

that need is thwarted. In response he may try various ways to regain approval, or he may belittle the critic or argue that someone else is to blame. The later behaviour do not really brings approval, but they are adjustments of a short because they tend to reduce the man's feeling of distress.

In general adjustment process involves four parts.

1. A need or motive in the form of a strong persistant stimulus.
2. The thwarting or nonfulfillment of this need.
3. Varied activity or explanatory behaviour leading to
4. Some response that removes or atleast reduces the initiative stimulus and completes the adjustment.

Motives: Some of the motives that stimulates adjustment behaviour are primary physiological need such as hunger and thirst. Certain other strong motives such as sex derives combine physiological elements and cultural or learned factors.

Of greatest importance in complex human adjustment are social motives involved in interactions with other persons, including need for security, approval, recognition, affection, conformity, prestige, mastery self realization and the like.

Social motives are not inborn but are learned by each person during the course of his early development

and socialization. Innate emotional responses provide the base from which many important social motives develop. A child fears pain instinctively. If scolding accompanies painful punishment, he may learn to fear all social irritation. The scolding thereby becomes an acquired drive which will evoke fear and arouse a need for adjustment. Similarly to complete strive and succeed may be learned as elaborations of the primitive response of anger which is caused by restraint.

Social motivation may also originate from the learning of secondary rewards. Feeding and comforting are intrinsically satisfying to a little child. If there are accompanied by attention and kind words, then recognition and approval from other people will become gratifying in themselves. Their absence will become an annoyance and will arouse adjustive behaviour. Repeated behaviour and experiences during a lifetime of development typically cause certain social motives to be learned so thoroughly that they become stronger than some primary physiological drives. A hungry man often will not steal food because his socialisation provides a stronger motive than his hunger.

Since social motives are learned, they tend to differ from one culture to another. Each society provides different learning experiences for its children.

Thus typical children and persons in the middle class European-American culture have strong urges to succeed and excel which are markedly lacking in members of some so called primitive culture.

One type of emotional motivation anxiety has an especially important role in process of adjustment. There is no specific effective adjustment to anxiety. Anxiety is therefore at the root of many of the less effective adjustment.

#### Frustration and conflict:

Two kinds of thwarting may prevent the fulfillment of motives-frustration and conflict.

A frustration is an external circumstance or an act of another person which prevents the satisfaction of an aroused motives. Frustration usually leads to increased effort, to anger and aggressive impulses or to immature and ineffective behaviour, but they do not often result in serious ~~psychic~~ psychological difficulties. Some frustrations are even socially constructive, for they may cause the person to discover new solution to problems.

A conflict is the arousal of two or more strong motives that cannot be solved together.

Psychologically a conflict exist when the reduction of one motivating stimulus involves an increase/

in another, so that a new adjustment is demanded.

Conflicts are not all equally severe. A conflict between two dangers or threats is usually more disturbing. A man may dislike his job intensely but fear the threat of unemployment if he quits. A conflict between need and a fear may also be intense. The conflict which involve intense threat or fear are not solve readily but make the person feel helpless and anxious. His subsequent adjustment may then be directed more to the relief of his anxiety than to the solution of his real problems.

Conflict are often unconscious in the sense that the person cannot clearly identify the source of his distress. Many strong impulses such as fear and hostility are so much disapproved by the culture that a child soon learns not to acknowledge them even to himself. When such impulses are involved in a ~~social~~ conflict, the person is anxious but does not know, why. He is then less able to bring his rational thinking to bear on the problem.

#### Varieties of Adjustment:

Every person experiences some frustration and conflicts but is able to solve most of them normally with his own resources. A person engage in exploratory behaviour trying one act and then another until he discovers one that overcomes the frustration, resolves the conflict

Adjustment vary in quality. The problem of defining what is "good" adjustment is clarified by the concepts of integrative and nonintegrative behaviour. An integrative adjustment is one that not only satisfies the present motives but also facilitates the solution of subsequent problems. A nonintegrative adjustment in contrast, reduces the anxiety of the moment but leads to more trouble in the future. A person who is one sided in his satisfactions, who reduces one intense need at the expense of thwarting the rest is non-integratively adjusted. Such a person is usually so preoccupied with the overpowering need to reduce his immediate anxiety that he is blinded to other considerations more relevant to his ultimate welfare

Social Adjustment:

1. (a) Those type of relationship between personalities, groups, culture elements, and culture complexes which are harmonious and mutually satisfactory to the personalities and groups involved (b) Those processes which tend to produce such relationships.
2. This is one of the most widely used terms in contemporary biology, education, Psychology, Social psychology, and Sociology. It is also one of the vaguest and most ambiguous ranging from Spencer's "Life is the adjustment of internal relations to external relations" to Dale Carnegie's "Success means adjustment to others". In most cases, therefore,

it is well to specify exactly what in the context, adjustment is to mean - i.e., whether passive conformity, active self-reformation, mutation, infinitesimal variation habitation, subservience, unobtrusive ~~XXXXX~~ manners ethical lexy, and the like.

A survey of current usage yields several principal sociological meanings of adjustment. Among the most important of these are (a) Interactive in which man adjusts to others as he functions in economic, religious and other ways. The existing interaction may be characterized as competitive, cooperative, etc. (b) Striving, in which there is deliberate effort toward a better or improve adaptation. (c) Accommodative, described as some relatively stable and mutually accepted relationship among the participants. (d) Associative, in which adjustment is treated as a step or stage in a general associative process. Less social distance is present than in advance, but more than in accordance. The participants have reached a modus vivendi in some respects as it were, and for the rest "agree to disagree". (e) Normative, where in "good" or "efficient" or "adequate" adjustments, adaptations "fits", or "integrations" are worked out between persons or technologies or organisations or institutions. Antonyms are unadjustment, maladjustment, disintegration or disorganization.



Vocational Social Adjustment- The preparation and adaptation of young people to their occupational & economic status, in such a way that their social and domestic needs are also met. Such adjustment includes both a subjective and an objective aspect in that it gives to the individual a thorough knowledge of his inborn aptitudes and acquired trends of the more important occupational fields. Specific & training in skills and scientific placement are involved.

## CHAPTER - II

### METHOD & PROCEDURE

Twentieth century is witnessing tremendous increase in industrialization. The Indian Government has also accepted the importance of the development of industries and especially of cottage industry and their reconstruction.

In developing the cottage industries there is need of appropriate attention towards the adjustment of the workers. But unfortunately there is no scientific study in this field so we have chosen this topic i.e., "Socio-Economic Adjustment of cottage industry workers (Rampur)" as a field of our present survey.

### NULL HYPOTHESIS

"The workers in cottage industry will not be adjusted".

### RESEARCH DESIGN

#### Selection of the Sample:

The problem is exclusively related with cottage industry. But cottage industry covers a large area which is scattered in throughout the India. For one individual, it is practically not possible to cover the whole of it for one study. Also, when the study is designed to be

a short one it becomes convenient to confine oneself to a shorter area. Hence, the present study was confined to only District Rampur.

Thus the universe of the sample was Rampur especially workers living in compact locality.

The selection was on the basis of houses not on the basis of individuals. These workers were studied through standardised tools which include one fact finding schedule & with a questionnaire to assess the dimensions of aspiration.

#### Preparation of Tool:

Fact finding schedule was prepared on the basis of the general survey of compact locality.

#### Standardised test:

This test was prepared by administering a raw test comprising some what thirty items to forty heads of the house holds. The responses were scored on the basis of three point scale given against each item. The high lows were selected on the basis of high scoring & low scoring. High low scores were determined on the basis of norms given below.

### TABLE OF NORMS

Level s	Norms
Low	Below 106
Average	107- 112
High	113 and above

( See Appendix I )

In this way we could get 10 high and 10 low respondents. KS analysis of all the 30 items were done. The significant items were sorted out and the insignificant were dropped out. The results of KS of significant items are as follow

( K-S TABLE )

Item No.	Value	df	Level of significance	Remarks
1.	20.23	2	1%	significant
2.	14.11	2	1%	- do -
3.	11.82	2	1%	- do -
4.	14.51	2	1%	- do -
5.	16.97	2	1%	- do -
6.	10.41	2	1%	- do -
7.	5.17	2	1%	- do -
8.	13.72	2	1%	- do -
9.	13.72	2	1%	- do -
10.	4.93	2	10%	- do -
11.	5.47	2	10%	- do -
12.	13.72	2	1%	- do -
13.	13.72	2	1%	- do -

After finding out the significant items the Spearman prop sy formula was applied to find out the Split half reliability of the finalised test. It is 0.73.  
(see Appendix III )

After standardising the test we served it on the sample selected on the basis of house hold which was 51. The high and low norms once again determined on the basis of percentiles 35 and 65. They are as follows:

Low = Below 24

Average = 25-30

High = Above 31

(see Appendix IV)

This test was served with the fact finding schedule and questionnaire for determining the dimensions of aspiration.

The groups of high and low were matched in number i.e., 8 from the highs and 8 from the lows.

The fact finding schedule served the purpose of studying different variables which were as follows.

- 1) Occupational Specialisation
- 2) Caste
- 3) Income
- 4) Number of family members

- 5) Living Standard
- 6) Working conditions
- 7) Working hours
- 8) Housing

These variables were tested to determine the significant difference between high adjusted and low adjusted workers in knife industry. The difference were found out on the basis of  $\chi^2$  formula.

The results of the questionnaire were determined on the basis of percentage averages.

The results thus formulated are presented in the next chapter.

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### CHAPTER III

#### RESULTS

The next step after collecting the data, with the method and procedure mentioned in Chapter three, is to analyse it statistically. In the following chapter we have first brought out the results of the eight variables which we hypothesized at the out-set of our study and later on we have attempted to find out the general consensus and the aspirations of all the respondents in the present sample.

#### THE VARIABLES:

Results represented by the following tables show relationships between highly and lowly adjusted groups in the context of different variables.

TABLE- 1 - WORKING CONDITIONS

Groups	A	B	C	Total
High	2 (1.5)	5 (5.5)	1 (1)	8
Low	1 (1.5)	6 (5.5)	1 (1)	8
Total	3	11	2	16

$$\begin{aligned}
 \chi^2 &= \sum \frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_e} \\
 &= \frac{(2-1.5)^2}{1.5} + \frac{(5-5.5)^2}{5.5} + \frac{(1-1)^2}{1} + \frac{(1-1.5)^2}{1.5} + \frac{(6-5.5)^2}{5.5}
 \end{aligned}$$

= 0.40 Insignificant

Working condition is not a significant variable that differentiates between the socio-economic adjustments of the high and low groups.

TABLE: II - WORKING HOURS

Groups	A	B	C	Total
High	3 (3)	2 (2.5)	3 (2.5)	8
Low	3 (3)	2 (2.5)	2 (2.5)	8
Total	6	5	5	16

$$\begin{aligned}
 X^2 &= \frac{\sum (fo - fe)^2}{fe} \\
 &= \frac{(3-3)^2}{3} + \frac{(2-2.5)^2}{2.5} + \frac{(3-2.5)^2}{2.5} + \frac{(3-3)^2}{3} + \frac{(3-2.5)^2}{2.5} + \frac{(2-2.5)^2}{2.5} \\
 &= 0.4 \text{ Insignificant}
 \end{aligned}$$

The two groups have no difference in their impact of their working hours related to their socio-economic adjustment.

TABLE: III - INCOME

Groups	A	B	C	Total
High	1 (2)	5 (5)	2 (1)	8
Low	3 (2)	5 (5)	0 (1)	8
Total	4	10	2	16



$$\begin{aligned} \chi^2 &= \sum \frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_e} \\ &= \frac{(3-2)^2}{2} + \frac{(5-5)^2}{5} + \frac{(0-1)^2}{1} + \frac{(1-2)^2}{2} + \frac{(5-5)^2}{5} + \frac{(2-1)^2}{1} \\ &= 3.0 \text{ Insignificant} \end{aligned}$$

Income is not an significant variable in the case of high and low groups socio-economically adjusted.

TABLE: IV - LIVING STANDARD

Groups	A	B	C	Total
High	4 (3)	4 (3.5)	0 (1.5)	8
Low	2 (3)	3 (3.5)	3 (4.5)	8
Total	6	7	3	16

$$\begin{aligned} \chi^2 &= \sum \frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_e} \\ &= \frac{(4-3)^2}{3} + \frac{(4-3.5)^2}{3.5} + \frac{(0-1.5)^2}{1.5} + \frac{(2-3)^2}{3} + \frac{(3-3.5)^2}{3.5} + \frac{(3-1.5)^2}{1.5} \\ &= 3.8 \text{ Insignificant} \end{aligned}$$

Living standard is not a significant factor discriminating between the highly and lowly adjusted groups.

TABLE: V - OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALIZATION

Groups	A	B	C	Total
High	6 (6)	2 (2)	0 (0)	8
Low	6 (6)	2 (2)	0 (0)	8
Total	12	4	0	16

$$\begin{aligned} \chi^2 &= \sum \frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_e} \\ &= \frac{(6-6)^2}{6} + \frac{(2-2)^2}{2} + \frac{(6-6)^2}{6} + \frac{(2-2)^2}{2} \\ &= 0 \text{ Insignificant} \end{aligned}$$

Occupational specialization is not at all significant to discriminate between the socio-economic adjustments of high and low groups.

TABLE: VI - HOUSING CONDITIONS

Groups	A	B	C	Total
High	2 (1.5)	2 (4.5)	4 (2)	8
Low	1 (1.5)	7 (4.5)	0	8
Total	3	9	4	16

$$\begin{aligned} \chi^2 &= \sum \frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_e} \\ &= \frac{(1-1.5)^2}{1.5} + \frac{(7-4.5)^2}{4.5} + \frac{(0-2)^2}{2} + \frac{(2-1.5)^2}{1.5} + \frac{(2-4.5)^2}{4.5} + \frac{(4-2)^2}{2} \\ &= 7.08 \text{ Significant with 2 at 10\% level (4.60)} \end{aligned}$$

The two groups differ with each other in housing conditions in their socio-economic adjustment.

TABLE: VII - FAMILY MEMBERS

TABLE : VII - FAMILY MEMBERS

Groups	A	B	C	Total
High	(3 (2)	2 (1.5)	3 (2.5)	8
Low	5 (2)	1 (1.5)	2 (2.5)	8
Total	8	3	5	16

$$\begin{aligned}
 \chi^2 &= \sum \frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_e} \\
 &= \frac{(3-2)^2}{2} + \frac{(2-1.5)^2}{1.5} + \frac{(3-2.5)^2}{2.5} + \frac{(5-2)^2}{2} + \frac{(1-1.5)^2}{1.5} + \frac{(2-2.5)^2}{2.5} \\
 &= 5.52 \text{ Significant with 2 df at } 10\% \text{ level (4.60)}
 \end{aligned}$$

The two groups significant differ with each other in the case of their number of family members affecting their socio-economic adjustment.

TABLE: VIII - CASTE

Group	A	B	C	Total
High	3 (2)	2 (2)	3 (4)	8
Low	1 (2)	2 (2)	5 (4)	8
Total	4	4	8	<del>16</del> 16

$$\begin{aligned}
 \chi^2 &= \sum \frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_e} \\
 &= \frac{(1-2)^2}{2} + \frac{(2-2)^2}{2} + \frac{(5-4)^2}{4} + \frac{(3-2)^2}{2} + \frac{(2-2)^2}{2} + \frac{(3-4)^2}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

Caste is not a significant variable for differentiating between high and low groups in the case of their socio-economic adjustment.

#### GENERAL CONSENSUS AND ASPIRATIONS:

There are certain difficulties faced by the knife workers. There are common among those who are highly adjusted as well as amongst the low adjusted ones. Therefore, the results in this regard have been found out of the responses of the total sample (N=51) which are as follows:

We find that there is a general dissatisfaction with the conditions in which they work. The questions 1, 2 and 3 in the second part of the questionnaire show the following results.

TABLE: IX - Showing General Dissatisfaction with Working Conditions.

S.No.	Questions Asked	Responses (N=51)		
		Positive	Neutral	Negative
1.	Is your work-place according to your liking?	12(23.52%)	0	39(76.47%)
2.	Do you get all the tools and implements necessary for your good work?	45(88.23%)	0	6(11.76%)
3.	Do you think that you have to work for more hours than in other profession	50(98.03%)	0	1(1.96%)

From the above table we notice that the satisfaction is shown only with the availability of the tools. But in the case of work-place and working hours there is extreme dissatisfaction.

Middle-man is serious problem and hurdle in the way of these craftsmen because they feel that they are exploited by them. And, in certain conditions a good number of them feel that it cannot do business without them. It is an expression of helplessness. The result in this context are given in the following table:

TABLE: X - MIDDLEMAN AS A HURDLE

S.No.	Questions Asked	Responses (N=51)		
		Positive	Neutral	Negative
4.	Do you think that you can not sell your goods without the middle-man?	48(94.11%)	1(1.96%)	2(3.92%)
5.	Do you think that the middle-men are making more profit than you?	50(98.03%)	0	1(1.96%)
6.	Can you do business without the middle-men?	35(68.62%)	0	16(31.37%)

The helplessness of the craftsman is expressed in the responses of item No. 6 in the above table No. X.

These craftsmen feel that the conditions which prevail in the market of knife industry do not permit them to improve their quality or do the business honestly. The results, given below, show their reactions:

TABLE: XI - Unfavourable Conditions of Business.

S. No.	Questions Asked	Responses (N=51)		
		Positive	Neutral	Negative
7.	Do you think that cheaper goods have better market than good ones?	47(92.15%)	0	4(7.84%)
8.	Do you think that this profession gives you better returns than the other one?	10(19.60%)	1(1.96%)	40(78.82%)
9.	Do you think that you can not earn your bread honestly?	40(78.82%)	3(5.88%)	8(15.68%)

There is a strong feeling in these craftsman that they can improve thier economic condition if they get better facilities in this regard. The result of their responses as are as below:

TABLE: XII - Desire for Better Facilities

S.No.	Question Asked	Responses (N=51)		
		Positive	Neutral	Negative
10.	Do you think that you can improve your economic conditions if you get better facilities ?	49(96.07%)	2(3.92%)	0

As they do not have satisfactory earning for them they have to engage their children and women too in work to improve their economic condition. This expression is noticed in the following table:

TABLE: XIII- Engaging Family Members

S.No.	Questions Asked	Responses (N=51)		
		Positive	Neutral	Negative
11.	Do you engage your women and children as well in your work for a satisfactory earning ?	48(94.11%)	1(1.96%)	2(3.92%)
12.	Do you engage your family members in the work for training them in the profession only ?	0	0	51(100%)

As there are no good prospects in the knife business we find great disintegration between the co-professional. The results given in the following table show extreme apathy amongst them. As such, there is little adjustments in them with each other.

TAB.E: XIV Adjustment with the Professional Group.

S.No.	Questions Asked	Responses (N=51)		
		Positive	Neutral	Negative
13.	Do other crafts-men of your profession co-operate with you in your business?	0	0	51(100%)
14.	Do you have too much competition with your co-professional?	3(5.88%)	0	48(94.11%)
15.	Do <del>you</del> they try to do their business by putting you back?	0	0	51(100%)
16.	Do <del>they</del> they show their sympathy and help you at your moments of need?	1(1.96%)	0	50(98.03%)
17.	Do they freely lend you tools, raw-materials, etc., at the odd moments?	5(9.80%)	1(1.96%)	45(88.23%)
18.	Do you help your co-professionals at their moments of need?	3(5.88%)	0	48(94.11%)
19.	Do you think your professional group is a guarantee for your security?	6(11.76%)	0	45(88.23%)



The above results are unable to show any direction of adjustment between the craftsman of this industry. In this way, it is a manifestation of their utter frustration.

The craftsmen of knife industry have some very definite aspirations for the benefit and development of their industry. They categorically want three things for their industry to flourish, viz, government help and patronization, mechanisation of the industry, and facilities for developing it to export and import level of business. They were asked various questions in this regard and the results of their answer are given below:

TABLE: XV - Aspirations of the knife-Industry Works.

S.No.	Questions Asked	Responses (N=51)		
		Positive	Neutral	Negative
20.	Do you want your work to be mechanised?	50(98.03%)	0	1(1.96%)
21.	Do you want that your work should have a factory organisation	49(96.07%)	1(1.96%)	1(1.96%)
22.	Do you think the systematic organisation of independent workers will be beneficial for your industry?	49(96.07%)	0	2(3.92%)
23.	<del>Do you need government aid for your work, business and market?</del> Do you need government aid for your work, business and market?	43(84.31%)	2(3.92%)	6(11.96%)

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24.	Do you think that the government should <del>XXXX</del> control the knife industry?	42(82.37%)	2(3.92%)	7(13.72%)
25.	Do you think that the government <del>XXXXXX</del> should help the knife workers in the way it is helping weavers and other cottage industries?	35(68.62%)	0	16(31.37%)
26.	Will you prefer the spare-parts to be prepared by machines?	49(96.07%)	0	2(3.92%)
27.	Will you like to make your business an export and import business?	48(94.11%)	0	3(5.88%)
28.	Do you think that electrical appliances will solve many of your problems?	46(90.19%)	0	5(9.80%)

---

The above table shows that there is an overwhelming majority of the workers who have identical aspirations and they all want that the industry should be made much more sophisticated and have government aid and help as the other cottage industries do have.

There are certain problems which the knife-industry workers face, viz., costly labour, market-slump, and leisure-time utilisation. The results of their responses are given in the following table

TABLE: XVI Hurdles in the Improvement of Business.

S.No.	Questions Asked	Responses (N=51)		
		Positive	Neutral	Negative
29.	Do you get the skilled labour without trouble or difficulty?	27(52.94%)	1(1.96%)	23(45.11%)
30.	Are you compelled to sell the goods at lower prices inspite of the rising prices of raw-materials and labour charges?	48(94.11%)	1(1.96%)	2(3.92%)
31.	Do you like to work or take rest in your leisure time?	39(76.47%)	1(1.96%)	11(21.56%)

The above results show that the occupational achievement of the knife-workers is not satisfactory. Their skilled labour is not difficult to be availed which means that their job significance is not at all important. The traders and craftsmen are compelled to sell their goods on lower prices and also have to work in their leisure time for making the two ends of their economic life meet.

When there is not much prospect in the main profession, one is tempted to involve himself in such false and deceptive activities which give them a fantastic hope of "earning by surprise". This factor studied in the case of knife-workers, brought forward the following results.

TABLE: XVII - Gambling, Driving and Drugging.

S.No.	Questions Asked	Responses (N=51)		
		Positive	Neutral	Negative
32.	Do you play the games of stakes? (Type of stake)	8(15.68%)	0	43(84.31%)
32.	Do you take or like some intoxicant?	1(1.96%)	0	50(98.03%)
34.	Do you think that if you leave the games of stakes and intoxicants you can save much?	36(70.58%)	0	15(29.40%)

The above table shows that gambling, drinking and drugging are neither common nor appreciated by the knife-workers. It seems to be a quality gifted to them by their honest belief in Islam. The results also indicate that they realise the evil economic aspect of such recreations.

Inquired about their health and hygiene, they gave the following responses.

TABLE: XVIII - Health and Medical Care.

S.No.	Questions Answered	Positive	Neutral	Negative
35.	Do you take interest in maintaining clean atmosphere?	42(82.37%)	2(3.92%)	7(13.72%)
36.	Do you benefit from the free medical services provided by government hospital?	6(11.76%)	1(1.96%)	44(86.27%)

37.	Do you take medical treatment from private Doctors?	50(98.39%)	1(1.96%)	0
38.	Do the government or local authorities help you by providing preventive treatments?	41(80.39%)	2(3.92%)	8(15.68%)

The results show that a majority of the workers are aware of health and hygiene and they take due care of themselves. They do not take benefit of the free-medical aid whereas they mostly go to the private practitioners for their treatment. An overwhelming majority of them acknowledges that they get help from the government or local authorities for their preventive treatments.

In the case of their extravagance in festivals and ceremonies, they expressed their opinions leading to following results:

TABLE: XIX - Expenditures on ceremonies and Festivals.

S.No.	Questions answered	Positive	Neutral	Negative
39.	Do you think that the festivals are necessary for your social status or religious status?	50(98.03%)	0	1(1.96%)
40.	Will you like to be more economical at such occasions?	22(43.13%)	0	29(56.86%)
41.	Do you realise that most of the expenditures at such occasions	5(9.80%)	0	46(90.16%)

The results show that the knife workers think that the festivals are necessary for their social and religious ~~XXXXXX~~ prestige and status. They do not think that their expenditure on such occasion is any sorts of extravagance. As such, they do not like to be economical at such occasions.

These opinions bring forward certain revealing facts before us which we will discuss in the next chapter.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The present study we had attempted to find out socio-economic adjustment and the dymention of aspirations of the knife workers at Rampur, U. P. The schedule that we have to constracted shows that these workers have certain differential adjustment between them. Through our adjustment test and fact finding schedule we found that these workers had the same conditions for the adjusted and unadjusted workers. Those who have high socio-economic adjustment and those who have on the contrary low adjustment have not significant, difference in working conditions, working hours, income and living standard. It means that they have the same type of life and the burdens of work with economic burdens without having any privilege of having better socio-economic adjustment or not having it. Their living stadard is also not different because it is evident from the observation inferences that the socio-economic differences are not very high. As such, it is obvious that the two groups of workers will not ~~be~~ be much different from each others.

In occupational specialization again there is no difference . It means the two groups. It is

because there are equally specialized in their craftsmanship but due to the slump in the knife industry. So it is not beneficial for the workers to become specialized in their job.

Being Muslim craftsmen the caste system does not very much significant in their professional prospects. Therefore, in their socio-economic adjustment caste system is significant and he does not effect them in any way.

The two variables which effect the socio-economic adjustment of the highly and lowly adjusted workers are housing conditions and family members. It means that the rate of income of all the knife workers is the same but their is a number of family members which include or pulls down the socio-economic condition of the knife workers. And it is again obvious that with the increase in number of family members, not only the economic condition is upset but the housing condition also becomes deteriorated.

The knife industry of Rampur is although a cottage industry, is facing in difference and discouragement from the government circle. The authorities have put so much restrictions on it that the workers are not having opportunities to develop and flourish in their professions. They have to seek for a licence if they



want to manufacture or sell knife which is not easy to get. Hence the knife industry is dying miserably in the hands of indifferent and unsympathetic authorities. There are also lacking of proper education and travelling in business management. These lacknesses do not allow them to find out the ways of prospects within the means. Thus the workers in this industry are breathing in the atmosphere of bleak future.

In such circumstances we have attempted to find out the general opinions and dimensions of aspirations of the knife worker; the results of which are given in the previous chapters of result.

By the second part of the test which expresses the general consensus of the workers in various problems relating to their profession. The result in the previous chapter shows that they are not satisfied with the working conditions. They feel that the middlemen is a hindrance in the prospects of their business. Apart from this they feel that their economic conditions are not satisfactory. So they have to engage their family members for increasing the extent of their income. The relations adjustment with their fellow craftsmen is an expression of frustration. Sometimes they cooperate in some affairs and sometimes they do not. They are

also not able to meet the demand of their job, like skilled labour and proper return of profit etc. Therefore, they aspire that their industry should have government patronage as cottage industry have. They also want that the whole knife should be organised and be provided with electrical power machineries and standard raw material for their task.

As it is neglected cottage industry the workers not provided with proper medical aid and care. They seem to so much disgusted and frustrated in their life achievements that they are striking with their traditional customs and rituals and considering to be their social prestige and social status.

From these finding we are able to conclude that knife industry workers are not so well adjusted as their socio-economic life as the other cottage industry workers are. Their industry is discouraged and ignored by the authorities which is not providing them with any prospecting future.

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APPENDIX - 1

	f	x	F
94 - 96	1	-5	1
97 - 99	0	-4	1
100-102	3	-3	4
103-105	10	-2	14
106-108	6	-1	20
109-111	10	0	30
112-114	7	+1	37
115-117	6	+2	43
118-120	2	+3	45
121-123	4	+4	49
124-126	2	+5	51

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N = 51

Norms

Low = 106.33  
Average = 110.115  
High = 113.96

$$P_{25} = 1 + \left\{ \frac{(.25)N - F}{f} \right\}_i$$

$$108.5 + \left\{ \frac{(.25) 51 - 20}{10} \right\}_3$$

$$= 106.33$$

$$P_{75} = 1 + \left\{ \frac{(.75)N - F}{f} \right\}_i$$

$$= 108.5 + \left\{ \frac{(.75) 51 - 20}{10} \right\}_3$$

$$= 113.96$$

APPENDIX - IIItem No. 1

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	12	0	2	14 n <sub>1</sub>
	p	.85	.85	1.00	
Low	f	0	1	13	14 n <sub>2</sub>
	p	0	.01	1.00	
<u>Difference</u>		.01	.06	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= \frac{4(D)^2 n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \\
 &= \frac{4(.85)^2 14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 20.23
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No-2

Group		3	2	1	
High	f	13	0	1.1	14 n <sub>1</sub>
	p	.92	.92	1.00	
Low	f	8	0	6	14 n <sub>2</sub>
	p	.57	.57	1.00	
Difference		.35	.35	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(D)^2 \frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1+n_2} \\
 &= 4(.35)^2 \times \frac{14 \times 14}{14+14} \\
 &= 1.17
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No-3

Groups		3	2	2	
High	f	10	.2	2	14 n <sub>1</sub>
	p	.71	.85	1.00	
Low	f	2	0	12	14 n <sub>2</sub>
	p	.14	.14	1.00	
Differ- ence		.57	.71	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(D)^2 \frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \\
 &= 4(.71)^2 \times \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 14.11
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No-4

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	7	7	0	14 n <sub>1</sub>
	p	.5	1.00	1.00	
Low	f	1	4	9	14 n <sub>2</sub>
	p	.07	.35	0	
Differences		.43	.65	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(D)^2 \frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \\
 &= 4(.65)^2 \times \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 11.82
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No-5

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	14	0	0	14 n <sub>1</sub>
	p	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Low	f	4	1	9	14 n <sub>2</sub>
	p	.28	.35	1.00	
Differences		.72	.65	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(D)^2 \frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \\
 &= 4(.72)^2 \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 4.51
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 6

Group		3	2	1	
High	f	11	0	3	14 n <sub>1</sub>
	p	.78	.78	1.00	
Low	f	0	0	14	14 n <sub>2</sub>
	p	0	0	1.00	
Differences		.78	.78	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(D)^2 \frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \\
 &= 4 (.78)^2 \times \frac{11 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 16.97
 \end{aligned}$$



Item No- 7.

Group		3	2	1	
High	f	14	0	0	14 n1
	p	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Low	f	10	0	4	14 n2
	p	.71	.71	1.00	
Differences		.29	.29	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(D)^2 \frac{(n1 \cdot n2)}{(n1 + n2)} \\
 &= 4 (.29)^2 \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 2.35
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 8

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	14	0	0	14 n 1
	p	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Low	f	14	0	0	14 n2
	p	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Differences		0	0	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(D)^2 \frac{n1 \cdot n2}{n1+n2} \\
 &= 4(0)^2 \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 9

Groups	3	2	1	
High	f 14	0	0	14 n1
	p 1.00	1.00	1.00	
Low	f 11	1	2	14 n2
	p .78	.85	1.00	
Differences	.22	15		

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4 (D)^2 \frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \\
 &= 4 (.22)^2 \times \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 01.36
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 10

Group	3	2	1	
High	f 14	0	0	14 n1
	p 1.00	1.00	1.00	
Low	f 14	0	0	14 n2
	p 1.00	1.00	1.00	
Differences	0	0	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4 (D)^2 \frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \\
 &= 4 (0)^2 \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 11

Groups		3	2	3	
High	f	11	0	3	14 n1
	p	.78	.78	1.00	
Low	f	11	0	3	14 n2
	p	.78	.78	1.00	
Differences		0	0	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(D)^2 \frac{n1 \cdot n2}{n1+n2} \\
 &= 4(0)^2 \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 12

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	14	0	0	14 n1
	p	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Low	f	10	0	4	14 n2
	p	.71	.71	1.00	
Differences		.29	.29	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(D)^2 \frac{n1 \cdot n2}{n1 + n2} \\
 K-S &= 4(.29)^2 \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 2.35
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 13

Groups	3	2	1	
High	f	11	0	3
	p	.78	.78	1.00
Low	f	5	0	9
	p	.17	.17	1.00
Differences	.61	.61	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(D)^2 \frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \\
 &= 4(.61)^2 \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 10.41
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No-14

Groups	3	2	1	
High	f	4	0	10
	p	.28	.28	1.00
Low	f	2	0	12
	p	.14	.14	1.00
Differences	.14	.14	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(D)^2 \frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \\
 &= 4(.14)^2 \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 0.54
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 15.

Groups		3	2	2	
High	f	10	1	3	14 n1
	p	.71	.78	1.00	
Low	f	10	1	3	14 n2
	p	.71	.78	1.00	
Differences		0	0	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4 (D)^2 \frac{n1 \ n2}{n1 + n2} \\
 &= 4 (0)^2 \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 16

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	14	0	0	14 n1
	p	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Low	f	14	0	0	14 n2
	p	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Differences		0	0		

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4 (D)^2 \frac{n1 \ n2}{n1 + n2} \\
 &= 4 (0)^2 \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 17

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	4	5	5	14 n1
	p	.28	.64	1.00	
Low	f	0	3	11	14 n2
	p	.0	.21	1.00	
Differences		.28	.43	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(D)^2 \frac{n1 \ n2}{n1+n2} \\
 &= 4 (.43)^2 \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 5.17
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 18

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	2	0	12	14 n1
	p	.14	.14	1.00	
Low	f	3	0	11	14 n2
	p	.21	.21	1.00	
Differences		.7	.7	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4 (D)^2 \frac{n1 \ n2}{n1 + n2} \\
 &= 4 (.7)^2 \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 13.72
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 19

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	1	0	13	14 n1
	p	.07	.07	1.00	
Low	f	0	0	14	14 n2
	p	.0	0	1.00	
Differences		.07	17	0	

$$K-S = 4(D)^2 \frac{n1 \cdot n2}{n1 + n2}$$

$$K-S = 4(.07)^2 \frac{14 \cdot 14}{14 + 14}$$

$$= 23 \times .004$$

$$= .1373$$

Item No- 20

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	0	0	14	14 n1
	p	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Low	f	0	0	14	14 n2
	p	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Differences		0	0	0	

$$K-S = 4(D)^2 \frac{n1 \cdot n2}{n1 + n2}$$

$$K-S = 4(D)^2 \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14}$$

Item No- 21

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	0	0	14	14 n1
	p	0	0	1.00	
Low	f	0	0	14	14 n2
	p	0	0	1.00	
Differences		0	0	0	0

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4 (0)^2 \frac{n1 \ n2}{n1 + n2} \\
 &= 4 (0)^2 \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 22

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	2	0	12	14 n1
	p	.14	.14	1.00	
Low	f	0	0	14	14 n2
	p	0	0	1.00	
Differences		.14	.14	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4 (D)^2 \frac{n1 \ n2}{n1 + n2} \\
 &= 4 (.14)^2 \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14}
 \end{aligned}$$



Item No- 23

Groups		3	2	2	
High	f	0	0	14	14 n1
	p	0	0	1.00	
Low	f	0	0	14	14 n2
	p	0	0	1.00	
Differences		0	0	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(D)^2 \frac{n1 \cdot n2}{n1 + n2} \\
 &= 4(0)^2 \frac{14 \cdot 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 24

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	0	0	14	14 n1
	p	0	0	1.00	
Low	f	0	0	14	14 n2
	p	0	0	1.00	
Differences		0	0	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(D)^2 \frac{N1 \cdot n2}{n1 + n2} \\
 &= 4(0)^2 \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 25

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	2	2	22	14 n1
	p	.14	.21	1.00	
Low	f	0	0	14	14 n2
	p	0	0	1.00	
Differences		.14	.21	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(D)^2 \frac{n1 \times n2}{n1 + n2} \\
 &= 4(.21)^2 \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 1.23
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 26

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	1	0	13	14 n1
	p	.07	.07		
Low	f	0	0	14	14 n2
	p	0	0	1.00	
Differences		.07	.07	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(D)^2 \frac{n1 \times n2}{n1 + n2} \\
 &= 4(.071)^2 \frac{14 \times 14}{14+14} \\
 &= .13
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 27

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	2	0	12	14 n1
	p	.14	.14	0	
Low	f	1	0	13	14 n2
	p	.07	.07	0	
Differences		.07	.07	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(D)^2 \frac{n1 \times n2}{n1+n2} \\
 &= 4(.07)^2 \frac{14 \times 14}{14+14} \\
 &= .13
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 28

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	14	0	0	14 n1
	p				
Low	f	14	0	0	14 n2
	p				
Differences					

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(D)^2 \frac{n1 \times n2}{n1 + n2} \\
 &= 4(0)^2 \frac{14 \times 14}{14+14} \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 29

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	13	0	1	14 n1
	p	.92	.92	1.00	
Low	f	14	0	0	14 n2
	p	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Differences		.08	.08	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(D)^2 \frac{n1 \times n2}{n1 + n2} \\
 &= 4(.08)^2 \times \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= .17
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 30

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	13	0	1	14 n1
	p	.92	.92	1.00	
Low	f	.13	0	1	14 n2
	p	.92	.92	1.00	
Differences		0	0	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(D)^2 \frac{n1 \times n2}{n1 + n2} \\
 &= 4(0)^2 \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 31

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	13	1	0	14 n1
	p	.92	1.00	0	
Low	f	9	0	5	14 n2
	p	.54	.64	1.00	
Differences		.28	.36		

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(D)^2 \frac{n1 \times n2}{n1 + n2} \\
 &= 4(.36)^2 \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 3.64
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 32

Group		3	2	1	
High	f	14	0	0	14 n1
	p	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Low	f	9	0	5	14 n2
	p	.64	.64	1.00	
Differences		.36	.36	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(D)^2 \frac{n1 \times n2}{n1 + n2} \\
 &= 4(.36)^2 \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 3.64
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 33

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	12	0	2	14 n1
	p	.85	.85	1.00	
Low	f	8	0	6	14 n2
	p	.57	.57	1.00	
Differences		.23	.28	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(D)^2 \frac{n1 \ n2}{n1 + n2} \\
 &= 4(.20)^2 \frac{11 \times 14}{14+14} \\
 &= 2.20
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 34

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	14	0	0	14 n1
	p	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Low	f	14	0	0	14 n2
	p	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Differences		0	0	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(D)^2 \frac{n1 \ n2}{n1+n2} \\
 &= 4(0)^2 \frac{14 \times 14}{14+14} \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 35

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	14	0	0	14 n1
	p	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Low	f	14	0	0	14 n2
	p	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Differences		0	0	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(0)^2 \frac{n_1 \times n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \\
 &= 4(0)^2 \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 36

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	14	0	0	14 n1
	p	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Low	f	.12	0	2	14 n2
	p	.85	.85	1.00	
Differences		.15	.15	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(D)^2 \frac{n_1 \times n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \\
 K-S &= 4 \times (15)^2 \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 63
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 37

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	7	0	7	14 n1
	p	.5	.5	1.00	
Low	f	8	0	6	14 n2
	p	.57	.57	1.00	
Differences		.07	.07	1.00	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(D)^2 \frac{(n_1 - n_2)}{n_1 + n_2} \\
 &= 4(.07)^2 \times \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= .13
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 38

Groups		3	2	3	
High	f	9	0	5	14 n1
	p	.64	.64	1.00	
Low	f	8	9	5	14 n2
	p	.57	.64	1.00	
Differences		.7	0	0	

$$K-S = 4(D)^2 \frac{(n_1 - n_2)}{n_1 + n_2}$$



Item No- 39

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	13	1	0	14 n1
	p	.92	1.00	1.00	
Low	f	7	2	5	14 n2
	p	.5	.64	1.00	
Differences		.42	.36	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(D)^2 \times \frac{n1 \cdot n2}{n1 + n2} \\
 &= 4(.42)^2 \times \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 4.93
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 40

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	14	0	0	14 n1
	p	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Low	f	13	0	1	14 n2
	p	.95	.95	1.00	
Differences		.05	.05	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(D)^2 \left( \frac{n1 \cdot n2}{n1 + n2} \right) \\
 &= 4(.05)^2 \times \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= .07
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 45

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	0	0	14	14 n1
	p	0	0	1.00	
Low	f	1	0	13	14 n2
	p	.14	.14	1.00	
Differences		.14	.14	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4 (D)^2 \frac{n1 \quad n2}{n1 + n2} \\
 &= 4 (.14)^2 \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= .44
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 46

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	0	0	14	14 n1
	p	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Low	f	0	0	14	14 n2
	p	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Differences		0	0		

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4 (D)^2 \frac{n1 \quad n2}{n1 + n2} \\
 &= 4 (0)^2 \frac{n1 \quad n2}{n1 + n2} \\
 &= 4 (0) \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

ITEM NO- 47

Groups	3	2	1	
High	f 11	0	3	14 n1
	p .78	.78	1.00	
Low	f .7	0	7	14 n2
	p .5	.5	1.00	
Differences	.28	.28	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4 (D)^2 \frac{n1 \ n2}{n1 + n2} \\
 &= 4 (.28)^2 \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 2.13
 \end{aligned}$$

ITEM No- 48

Groups	3	2	1	
High	f			
	p	1.00	1.00	14n1
Low	f 8	1.00	6	14n2
	p .57	.57	1.00	
Differences	.43	.43	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4 (D)^2 \frac{n1 \ n2}{n1 + n2} \\
 &= 4 (.43)^2 \times \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 5.47
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 49

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	13	0	1	14n1
	p	.92	.92	1.00	
Low	f	11	0	3	14 n2
	p	.78	.78	1.00	
Differences		.14	.14	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(D)^2 \frac{n1 \cdot n2}{n1 + n2} \\
 &= K-S \cdot (.14)^2 \cdot \frac{4 \cdot 14}{1 + 14} \\
 &= .44
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 50

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	3	0	11	14 n1
	p	.21	.21	1.00	
Low	f	1	0	13	14 n2
	p	.07	.07	1.00	
Differences		.14	.14	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(D)^2 \frac{n1 \cdot n2}{n1 + n2} \\
 &= 4(.14)^2 \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14}
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 51

Groups	3	2	1	
High	f 14	0	0	14 n1
	p 1.00	1.00	1.00	
Low	f 14	0	0	14 n2
	p 1.00	1.00	1.00	
Differences	1.00	0	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(X)^2 \frac{n_1 \cdot n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \\
 &= 4(0)^2 \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 52

Groups	3	2	1	
High	f 12	0	3	14 n1
	p .78	.78	1.00	
Low	f 13	0	1	14 n2
	p .92	.92	1.00	
Differences	.14	.14	0	

Item No- 53

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	14	0	0	14 n1
	p	1.00			
Low	f	14	0	0	14 n2
	p	1.00	0	0	
Differences		1.00	0	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4 (D)^2 \frac{n1 \cdot n2}{n1 + n2} \\
 &= 4(0)^2 \times \frac{14 \times 14}{14+14} \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 54

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	3	0	11	14 n1
	p	.21	.21	1.00	
Low	f	4	0	10	14 n2
	p	.28	.28	1.00	
Differences		.7	.7	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4 (D)^2 \frac{n1 \cdot n2}{n1 + n2} \\
 &= 4(.7)^2 \times \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= 13.72
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 55

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	2	0	12	14 n1
	p	.14	.14		
Low	f	3	0	11	14 n2
	p	.21	.21	1.00	
Differences		.7	.7	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4 (D)^2 \frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \\
 &= 4 (.7)^2 \frac{11 \times 14}{11 + 14} \\
 &= 13.72
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 56

Groups		3	2	1	
High	f	.7	0	7	14 n1
	p	.5	.5	1.00	
Low	f	8	0	6	14 n2
	p	.57	.57	1.00	
Differences		.07	.07	1.00	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4 (D)^2 \frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \\
 &= 4 (.07) \frac{14 \times 14}{14 + 14} \\
 &= .13
 \end{aligned}$$

Item No- 57

Groups	3	2	1	
High	f	2	0	12
	p	.14	.14	1.00
Low	f	.2	0	.12
	p	.14	.14	0
Difference	0	0	0	

$$\begin{aligned}
 K-S &= 4(0)^2 \frac{n1 \cdot n2}{n1 + n2} \\
 &= 4(0)^2 \frac{1 \cdot 14}{14+1} \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$



APPENDIX - II

NO.	X	Y	X <sup>2</sup>	Y <sup>2</sup>	XY
1.	9	7	81	49	63
2.	9	8	81	64	72
3.	13	10	169	100	130
4.	12	9	144	81	108
5.	11	12	121	144	132
6.	8	14	64	196	112
7.	11	8	121	64	88
8.	10	12	100	144	120
9.	8	8	64	64	64
10.	13	10	169	100	130
11.	10	11	100	121	110
12.	11	8	121	64	88
13.	11	12	121	144	132
14.	11	8	121	64	88
1.	13	14	169	196	182
2.	19	12	361	144	228
3.	14	14	196	196	196
4.	15	16	225	256	240
5.	15	12	225	144	180
6.	15	12	225	144	180
7.	16	13	256	169	208
8.	18	13	324	169	234
9.	16	16	256	256	256
10.	21	12	441	144	252
11.	12	18	144	324	216
12.	17	14	289	196	238
13.	14	13	196	169	182
14.	19	14	361	196	266
	381	330	5244	4102	4425

$$r = \frac{\Sigma_{xy} - \frac{(\Sigma_x)(\Sigma_y)}{N}}{\sqrt{\left[\Sigma_x^2 - \frac{(\Sigma_x)^2}{N}\right] \left[\Sigma_y^2 - \frac{(\Sigma_y)^2}{N}\right]}}$$

$$= \frac{4425 - \frac{381 \times 330}{28}}{\sqrt{\left[5244 - \frac{(381)^2}{28}\right] \left[4102 - \frac{(330)^2}{28}\right]}}$$

$$= .58$$

$$r_{11} = \frac{2r}{1 + r}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times .58}{1 + .58}$$

$$= .73 \quad \text{Highly significant.}$$

APPENDIX - IV

Form No.	Total Scores
----------	--------------

1.	18
2.	19
3.	28
4.	25
5.	23
6.	25
7.	23
8.	23
9.	23
10.	23
11.	21
12.	25
13.	25
14.	21
15.	27
16.	21
17.	25
18.	26
19.	25
20.	23
21.	32
22.	23
23.	23
24.	16
25.	17
26.	21
27.	21
28.	23
29.	19
30.	18
31.	22
32.	16
33.	23
34.	21
35.	19
36.	23
37.	19
38.	27
39.	31
40.	28
41.	31
42.	27
43.	27
44.	29
45.	31
46.	34
47.	33

Form No.	Total Scores
48.	30
49.	31
50.	27
51.	33
Total	1244

	f	x
33-35	3	3
30-32	6	9
27-29	8	17
24-26	7	24
21-23	18	42
18-20	6	48
15-17	3	51

---


$$N = 51$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{35} &= 23 \cdot 5 + \left\{ \frac{(\cdot 35)51 - 17}{7} \right\}^3 \\
 &= 23 \cdot 5 + \left\{ \frac{17 \cdot 85 - 17}{7} \right\}^3 \\
 &= 23 \cdot 86
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{65} &= 23 \cdot 5 + \left\{ \frac{(\cdot 65)51 - 17}{7} \right\}^3 \\
 &= 23 \cdot 5 + \left\{ \frac{33 \cdot 15 - 17}{7} \right\}^3 \\
 &= 30 \cdot 61
 \end{aligned}$$

### Norms

Low = Below 24

Average = 25 - 30

High = Above 31

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT TEST

.....

FACT-FINDING SCHEDULE

1. Age of the Respondent;
2. Religion; Caste;
3. Education: Illiterate/Semi-literate/Educated.
4. Occupational specialisation;
5. Income of the Respondent:
  - i) Through profession: (Perday/ Weekly/Monthly)
  - ii) Through other sources: (Perday/ Weekly/Monthly)
6. Number of family members :
  - i) Adults: ( Male..... Female.....)
  - ii) Children: ( Male..... Female.....)
  - iii) Number of earning members: Adults----- Children.....
  - iv) Number of members getting education;
  - v) Type of education : At Neighbour's House/In Madarsa/  
in school.
7. Per capita income;
8. Housing:
  - i) Nature of the house: Kachcha/Mixed/Pucca
  - ii) Condition of the house: New/Old/Delapidating
  - iii) Owner/Tenant of the House;
  - iv) Sanitary Condition
9. Living Condition:
  - i) Furniture;
  - ii) Vehicles;
  - iii) Amenities;



8. Can you provide higher education \_\_\_\_\_  
to your children ?
9. Do the workers in your  
profession get wages according \_\_\_\_\_  
to their satisfaction?
10. Do you get the raw material  
without any difficulty? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Do you pay keen attention  
to your health? \_\_\_\_\_
12. Do you like to spend extra-  
vagantly on your festivals  
and ceremonies? \_\_\_\_\_
13. Do you feel that the  
festivals and ceremonies  
are the occasion of  
extra burden on you? \_\_\_\_\_

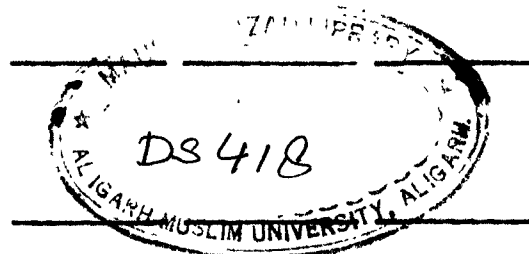
PART TWO

1. Is your work-place according to your liking? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Do you feel that the labour is too costly to afford? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Do you think that you have to work for more hours than in other profession? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Do you think that you cannot sell your ~~making~~ goods without the middle-men? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Do you think that the middle-men are making more profit than you? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Can you do business without the middle-men? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Do you think that cheaper goods have better returns than the other ones? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Do you think that this profession gives you better returns than the other ones? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Do you think that you can not earn your bread honestly? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Do you think that you can improve your economic conditions if you get better facilities? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Do you engage your women and children as well in your work for a satisfactory earning? \_\_\_\_\_
12. Do you engage your family members in the work for training them in the profession only? \_\_\_\_\_





25. Do you think that the government should help the knife workers in the way it is helping weavers and others cottage industry?
26. Will you prefer the spare-parts to be prepared by machines?
27. Will you like to make your business an export and import business?
28. Do you think that electrical appliances will solve many of your problems?
29. Do you get the skilled labour without any trouble or difficulty?
30. Are you compelled to sell the goods at lower prices inspite of the rising prices of raw-materials and labour charges?
31. Do you like to work or take rest in your leisure time?
32. Do you play the games of stakes? (Type of stake)
33. Do you take or like some intoxicant?
34. Do you think that if you leave the games of stakes and intoxicants you can save much?
35. Do you take interest in maintaining clean atmosphere?
36. Do you benefit from the free medical services provided by government hospitals?



38. Do the government or local authorities help you by providing preventive treatments?

\_\_\_\_\_

39. Do you think that the festivals are necessary for your social status or religious status?

\_\_\_\_\_

40. Will you like to be more economical at such occasions?

\_\_\_\_\_

41. Do you realize that most of the expenditures at such occasions are useless and unnecessary?

\_\_\_\_\_

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